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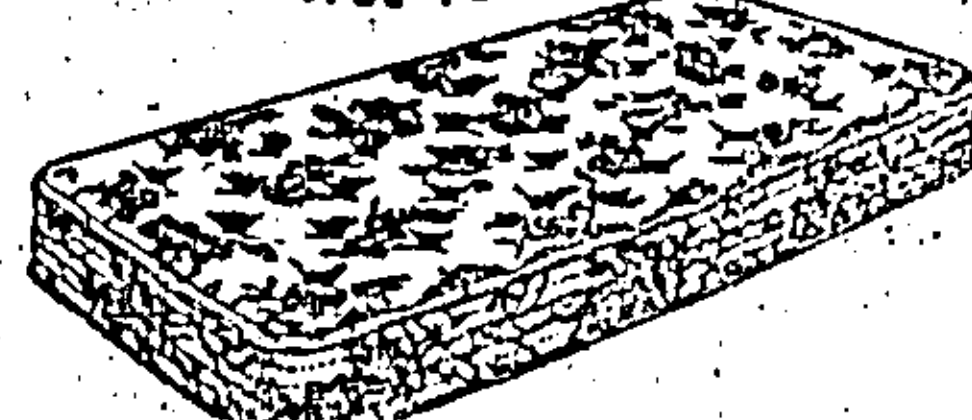
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# WOMANSENSE



## Elegance

### Top-paid Paris model

By ANNE EDWARDS

THIS IS what the best-paid model in Paris looks like. She reached London recently on a four-day visit to model British clothes.

Walking well—Sophie even enjoys walking in tight, tube skirts. A face you can remember—hers has wide apart eyes and a tilted nose. The latest haircut, whatever it is—hers was short, centre-parted, and curly. A zest for wearing clothes, and a personal elegance that is evident in the accessories she chooses to wear with each dress. "If I don't look nice," she pointed out to designer Digby Morton, "whose" clothes she modelled "that may not be good for you. But it's no good for me, either."

(London Express Service)

## What Mothers Should Know About Polio

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

WHAT are your child's chances of catching polio? Even in epidemic areas, only one child in 300 contracts polio. Half of the polio victims recover completely. Only 20 victims out of 100 are left with permanent handicaps, and only about 30 out of 100 are left with slight handicaps. Eight polio victims out of 100 die. Thus, your child or mine runs only one chance in 3,500 of dying of polio even in an epidemic and one chance in 1,500 of being permanently handicapped. These are facts made available by The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, in America, relayed in a sensible article under the title, "What Mothers Should Know About Polio." This article elaborates on the advice to parents sent out by The Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which is here in part.

### Greatly Fatigued

On the matter of keeping the child from getting chilled or greatly fatigued the article says: "The case histories of thousands of little polio victims seem to show us that a child who gets chilled and overtired is more likely to catch polio." Summaries of studies by researchers on 100 monkeys injected with polio virus: "More than twice as many of the chilled monkeys came down with polio as those in the other group." A similar study of fatigue gave similar results. Although children are not monkeys, these studies seem to be significant. Common sense suggests that fatigue may lower the child's resistance to any disease and that chilling or any other shock might upset his bodily functions long enough for the lurking virus of polio to assert itself. Of course, avoiding of crowds is desirable since the most likely way to catch polio is through direct contact with another child coming down with polio. Observe all the precautions you would observe to avoid other diseases. Beware of the household and his breeding places. No animals, fowl or insect, other than the fly in the laboratory, has ever been found to transmit the polio virus. This should relieve some parents of anxiety when they find their child has been playing with a cat or dog that begins to limp and then dies.

### Extra Precautions

Should the epidemic strike your area, you would use extra precautions about handling

food. You would buy packaged food whenever possible and carefully wash fruit and vegetables.

Hope is expressed in vaccine. To quote, "The manufacture of vaccine scientists first have to grow the virus in their laboratories so they can produce it on a large scale. Until recently, they could not do this with polio. Now, however, National Foundations scientists, after years of fruitless experimentation, have succeeded in growing it artificially on a small scale. This is news of vital importance to children. It means that we are one step nearer to the day when you can stop worrying about polio."

## NECKLINE FANTASY

NECKLINE continues to play a high point of interest in the fashion sphere. Designer Castillo has given varied treatment to it.

In his collection in a famous New York house are evening suits, dresses and evening dresses which make up this collection of about 35 pieces. (The custom collection will be shown separately in the early autumn).

Fitted and flared very crisply are town coats, one of officer's

## For Teachers Only

A New York store recently staged a novelty fashion show "For Teachers Only."

The showing was keyed to two points: (1) To provide a wardrobe of budget-priced clothes so that teachers can be well dressed not only in the classroom but also for social activities which are a part of community life; and (2) to show these clothes "in action," not just modelled on a runway.

The wardrobe calls for such features as the sheared raccoon coat, the basic suit, the crepe dinner dress, and prints for classroom wear. Showing these clothes in action meant having mannequins sitting at desks, walking in the "classroom," waiting at the blackboard, back to audience.

Pointers to shop for inexpensive dresses, discussing weaving, fabric content, wearability accompanied the show.

## Ultra-Short Length Extends Even To Evening Gowns

PARIS: FORGIVE us our pins and please don't pull out those basting threads," starts the statement handed out on the evening of Schiaparelli's fashion show. Buyers comment that this is first collection which really impressed them with what the couture has been up against—many of the models are incomplete. One mannequin was wearing a dress in tailor's muslin under a smart, little tweed jacket while others wore jackets with one sleeve only. A buyers' showing preceded the press show especially to help buyers get through their schedules in time.

### Young Lines

Those who saw the collection this evening report it very young and devoid of eccentricity.

## Paris Fashion Spotlight

PARIS:—Newest trend in the couture collections so far is the revived interest in bias cuts to give slim but supple silhouettes.

### Geometric

Points and stiff angular folds are greatly developed for necklines and shoulders and also on skirts. Also featured are flat bangs, on the backs of coats, and also pointed caplets. Gloves have pointed cuffs, shoes have pointed toes and backs.

Newer but rarer are rounded outlines like Balmain's line on the backs of coats. Both give a geometrical modernist look.

### Stoles From Yokes

Long wide stoles coming from the body of the garment are a feature of some of smartest Paris coats. Favourite treatment makes them come from a deep back yoke.

Coat collars in the couture collections tend to increasing height and size, especially at back.

### Wearable Classic Suits

Contrasting with the diversity and frequent fantasy in dresses, nearly every collection contains suit almost classic in their wearability. These have simple narrow skirts and easy, slightly fitted jackets, wrist-length or slightly shorter.

### Panels With Trousers

Trousers instead of sheath foundations are appearing under the backs of dresses. Besides Balmain's version, Jean Desses presents woollen hostess gowns composed of tailored slacks and matching shirtwaist tops, softened by fluttering floor-length circular panels on detachable belts.

Skirts are among the shortest yet shown, averaging 15 inches from the ground. Suit jackets are likewise among the shortest shown, either flaring little tops just covering hips, or fitted and only an inch or so longer, emphasizing youthful aspect. Suit skirts are narrow and sometimes high-waisted princess cut.

The collection plays up tweeds for sports, black smoother woollens for town, and occasional reversibles as a cute navy flared top style with big pocket flaps and similar shaped flaps forming a rolling collar close to the neck in bold plaid of the reverse side.

### Short Evening Gowns

Americans are interested in the emphasis on short evening gowns which, when formal, are slim and street-length with a point or panel forming a little train. These are in rich monotone brocades and metal laces with strapless décolletés. Other short dance frocks, sometimes less décolleté, are full all round and done in layers of different colours of point of d'esprit.

Long evening gowns are mostly slim but not tight.

### Back Fullness

Although suit skirts are narrow, daytime dresses have supple fullness at back leaving the front straight and slim or vice versa. This fullness is in loose folds or a moderately circular flare as in one black chiffon broadcloth which buttons down the side back and has two or three folds at the side.

Long coats are both fitted and loose and several are furlined. One is of black silk faconno lined in bright red satin, then has fur lining attached by huge ornamental buttons that pass through slits in the silk coat to serve as trimming. Waistlength blouse-like fur jackets are bordered by ribbed woollen tricot and are supple as sweaters.

Colours stress much black throughout, sometimes strikingly combined with midnight blue as well as bright reds in plain coloured fabrics, while patterned woollens and silk faconnes are in unusual mixtures of bright off-colours like those in old enamels.

### All Accessorised

Clothes, even when basted, are shown with full complement of accessories. Hats are close to head, some in velvet with dipping panels at back covering the hair, others with small asymmetrical brims. The featured perched shoe looks like a suede bootie but this is worn over a patent leather slipper. Gloves have been shaded to blend with the clothes, mostly in warm, dark beige-browns. Featured shade is sheer, deep maroon blending with red called "Forbidden Fruit." Necklaces, bracelets and big dangling earrings in icy masses of rhinestones are worn with formal evening clothes.

## A Dash Of Scotch



By VERA WINSTON

THERE'S A good dash of Scotch in autumn fashions as plaids register well in casual and college fashions as well as for town suits and coats. A good choice for the first busy day of autumn might well be this neat street dress in red and grey worsted. Extended "newsboy" pockets make for an interesting peplum above a slim skirt that is detailed with a lapover pleat in back. The belt is of gunmetal patent leather.

## Good Make-Up Tips to Know



Rouge should be applied with a circular, outward motion, advises Actress Rosemary Pettit, and only in the evening used lavishly.

By HELEN FOLLETT

MAKE-up should be applied as to give emphasis to the best features. A clever beautician can apply the paint and the calamine so cleverly that too-plump cheeks look thinner, eyes are filled out, small eyes look larger. These tricks are turned all the time by beauty artists in Hollywood who impart modern complexion improvements on the lovelies of the screen.

They recommend a foundation cosmetic so that powder will not only put on the dull finish, but will stay throughout the day without touch-ups. To grind powder on an uneven skin surface is to cause the skin to take on an unhealthy look, and blackheads are likely to form. When using a foundation, follow directions carefully. There should be only the slightest film, just enough to make powder adhere.

Some women find that a liquid rouge will stay by them a better than the compact. If the rouge should be applied—so says a famous beautician—with a circular outward motion, and only in the evening when one is in the softening effect of electric lights, should it be used lavishly. Don't forget that rouge is like a highlight that attracts the eye of the beholder to its colour and holds it there. That is why it should not carry definite border lines but should be carefully blended with powder so that it will do a fade-away. Never should the commercial blush be placed low on the cheeks, as this method of facial decorating tends to give one a sagging, aged look. Work the pigment high on the cheeks, out toward the temple, lay a light film on the eyelids.

## Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

## Cook Your Foods on a Rack

FOR roasting and broiling fish, meat, and poultry, and for cooking many vegetables, give me a rack every time. The rack in the broiler pan for broiled foods; a low rack that goes into the roasting pan for meat and small poultry; a high rack to hold a turkey; and a perforated rack for the pressure cooking, for the waterless cooking of vegetables.

Why? Because a rack slightly elevates the foods being cooked and prevents them from "sweating in their own juices" at the bottom of the pan. Recent studies have proved that vegetables, cooked on a rack above the water line in a pressure cooker, have more vitamin C values better than when cooked directly in the water.

Manufacturers are beginning to recognize the advantage of "rack cooking." Double roasting pans have racks, so do most pressure cookers and deep well cookers.

But what about racks for heavy sauce pans, when the waterless, or almost waterless method of cooking is being used? What about a suitable rack ½ inch high, for an open roasting pan? In some few cases they can be obtained at house furnishing stores, but frequently these separate racks cannot be found.

What to do? If you have a "cake cooler," which is a rack on which cakes are turned out to cool, it may double as a meat rack in a big roasting pan. And a perforated rack from the pressure cooker, may be used in a large sauce pan for the waterless cooking of vegetables. You will find that meat and poultry roasted on a rack above the drippings and liquid used for basting, cook more evenly and have finer colour and flavour than when roasted directly on the bottom of the pan.

To prove the theory that "correct roasting is slow cooking by dry heat on a rack in a shallow open pan," the Chef recently roasted one of those fine meaty broad-breasted chickens. The bird weighed 1½ lb. and came frozen. To defrost, he placed it in a pan under very slow running water. In about 2 hours it was defrosted. As we planned to serve the chicken cold, the Chef did not stuff the bird. He larded it with salt and pepper, and for special flavour he rubbed it all over inside and out, with 3 table-spoons butter creamed with 1 tea-spoon finely powdered dry tarragon. Then

Potato Mosaic Topping. Our "good neighbour" home-makers in Latin America like to make every dish attractive. Colourful vegetables are often arranged on meat or fish dishes in an interesting pattern, such as the potato mosaic topping is suggested.

### Dinner

Whole Tomato and Cucumber Salad  
Chicken Roasted on a Rack  
Gravy  
Noodles  
String Beans  
Cinnamon Ice Cream  
Hot or Iced Coffee or Tea  
Milk (Children)

All Measurements Are Level Unless Stated  
Recipes Serve Four

### Whole Tomato and Cucumber Salad

You will need 4 small tomatoes and 1 small peeled cucumber. Skin the tomatoes by plunging into boiling water, then lift right out again, when the skins can be easily removed. Then chill.

Arrange the salads as follows—Put a slice or nest of lettuce on each chilled salad plate. Place a tomato on it. Then using a sharp knife, cut 8 or 10 small slices in the tomato and in each insert a thin half slice of peeled cucumber. Pour over 1 tsp. French dressing. Pass mayonnaise if desired.

### Cinnamon Ice Cream

Purchase 1 pt. vanilla and ½ pt. chocolate ice cream; place together in a bowl, add 1 ½ tsp. powdered cinnamon and mix. Line the freezing tray of the refrigerator with waxed paper. Pack in the ice cream and refreeze until firm, about 1 hr. Serve plain, or with chocolate sauce flavoured with cinnamon, or a topping of whipped cream.

### Potato Mosaic Topping

Our "good neighbour" home-makers in Latin America like to make every dish attractive. Colourful vegetables are often arranged on meat or fish dishes in an interesting pattern, such as the potato mosaic topping is suggested.



# PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



**SOME NERVE**—Startled when a photographer snapped him while in the process of snoozing in the animal nursery at the Bronx Zoo, in New York, Sumall just glared in annoyance. The new arrival from the Belgian Congo is 15 months old, and weighs 20 pounds.



**MONEY BAG**—Margaret Wallace's eyes pop out taking a glimpse at the world's most expensive handbag in New York. Worth U.S.\$26,000, the palladium pocketbook is made of 14,000 pearls, a 20-carat diamond, and a 20-carat ruby.



**EARLY HARVEST**—Marking one of the earliest harvests on record in England, farm workers stack wheat high in readiness for threshing on the Ableby Farm in Bedford. With good crops, life in England may be less austere.



**PRIZE WINNER**—This work won first prize from among 5121 paintings by French artists entered in the Hallmark Art Award competition in Paris. The Nativity scene won U.S.\$2,000 for Edouard Georg, 56-year-old Australian-born Parisian artist.



**OFF THE BEATEN TRACK**—Five freight cars were derailed in Cincinnati, Ohio, when one car split a switch and meandered off down a siding. No one was injured but to straighten out the maze of electric power lines is expected to cost several thousand dollars.



**A BIT HELPS**—Bonnie Green helps brother Russell cool off in Levittown, New York. Not much of a spray, but it's refreshing after a bicycle ride.



**NARROW ESCAPE**—Just before this huge boulder was loosened by an uncontrolled car, in Indianapolis, Ind., these boys had been playing where the rock landed. J. K. Wooden, five, and his friend Jon William Sutherland, four, right, look through the door the boulder smashed, missing the boys by a few seconds.



**BOILING COLD**—Dr Aaron Wexler drops solid chunks of air, with a temperature of 340 degrees below zero, into a flask of liquid helium in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Because the frozen air is "hotter" than the liquid helium, it causes the latter to "boil" and overflow the mouth of the flask in billows of foam.



**JUST AN OL' HEN AT HEART**—Nippy has adopted a quartet of yellow-plumed chicks. Although she's never laid an egg in her life, she's just an ol' hen at heart as she dresses up in her favourite bonnet. She belongs to Rochelle Yamin, 11, of Denver, who received the unmothered chicks from a next-door neighbour.



**SPRAY DAY**—Cover girl Louise Hyde's Manhattan roof garden has attracted Japanese beetles, and who wouldn't be attracted to such a pleasing display of feminine charm. One vacuum cleaner, spray gun, insecticide and Louise spell exit to the menace.



**MAGNESIUM, IT WAS!**—Ernie, left, and James Litz picked up a tube of strange powder on a fishing trip. Two weeks later they tasted it, felt it and finally touched a match to it. It was highly inflammable magnesium and they found out in Mt Sinai Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio.



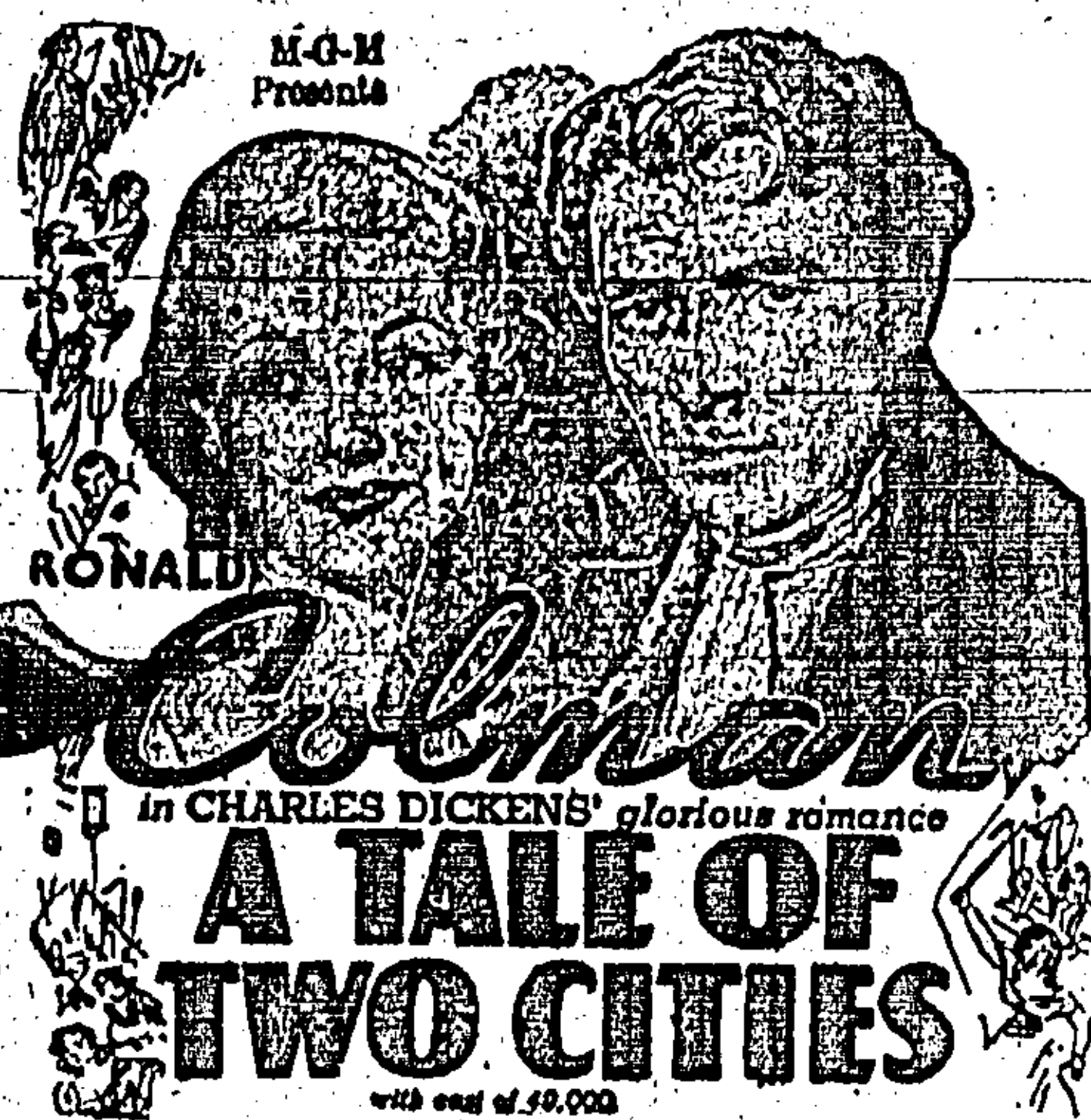
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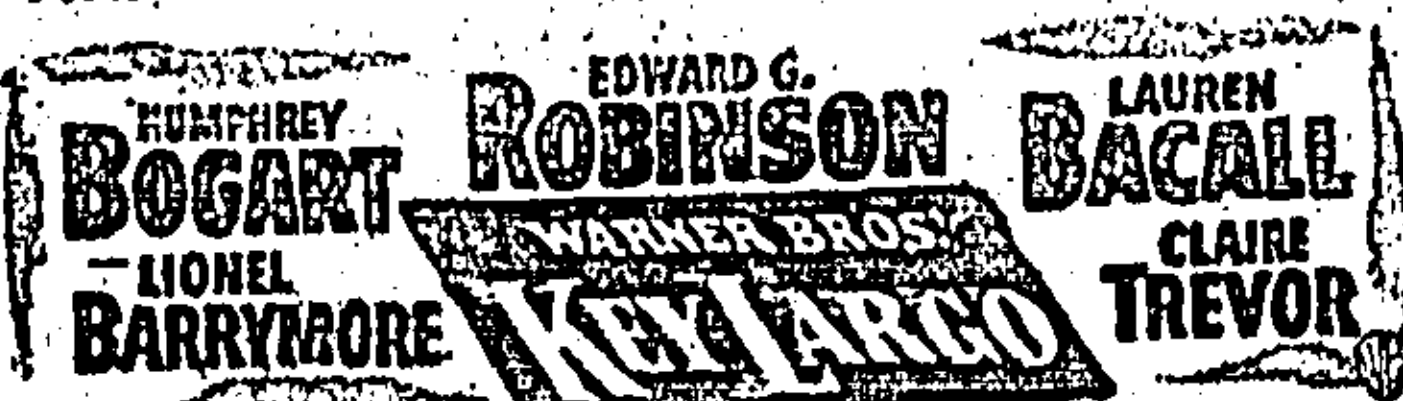


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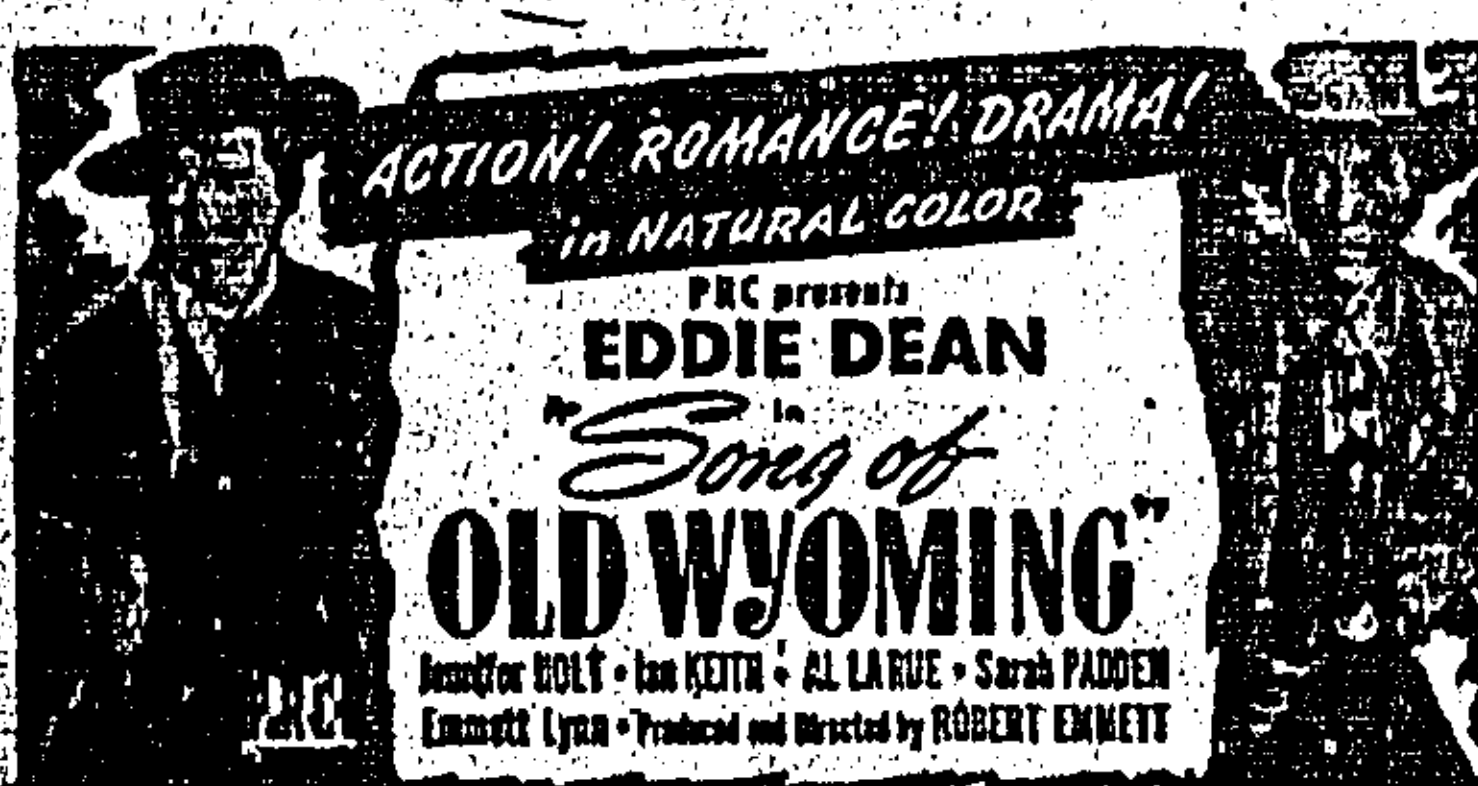
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Oh, what FUN—one of those lovely new taxicabs with a lot of big, wide windows!

taking you to that famous restaurant in the heart of Mayfair where are to be found wit beauty elegance, etc., etc.



Clara!—you must let me introduce Mr. Bodoni-Caramond—THE expert on the cuneiform scientific transactions of the EARLY Pagan period!!!



Now, with Mr. Pollitt as P.M., and the Dean of Canterbury as Home Secretary, these bourgeois orgies would be liquidated.

**RICHARD FINDLATER takes a behind-the-scenes look at Britain's radio exhibition, and finds . . .**

# NO REVOLUTIONS AT RADIOLYMPIA

**R**ADIOLYMPIA, now open, shows the fallacy of short-term prophecies that sound radio is about to be supplanted by television.

The spotlight at the exhibition is on TV—and the demand for it is growing. But TV is still only a tiny section of Britain's radio industry—which still leads the world. Its rapid advance has put the brake on radio sales, but for years to come it won't be sound's rival, but its glamorous twin.

The wireless set of 1940 is streets ahead of its elder brother of 1939. And that's the year when half the licence-holders in Britain bought their last radio.

**Smaller, simpler**

THE war gave British radio a big job to do and boosted technical standards. The result is the increasing perfection of home listening. Smaller and simpler sets are the rule—at lower (but not much lower) prices. Competitive price-cutting has already begun.

In the last eight months there has been a voluntary price-cut by the trade, of 15.5 percent, and the average retail price of a receiver is about £22.

But for £13 you can buy, for instance, an all-wave portable, or for 15 guineas an all-wave cabinet receiver.

Compare that price, for a choice of 260 listening hours a week, with the 25½ hours a week of television. If you are a super-tax payer, you may afford a three-in-one model—television, radio and gramophone—for something in the neighbourhood of £600.

The trend this year, is to portability and easier tuning, on two to eight wavebands. Table receivers and radiograms tend to replace cabinet models, and wood is back again. "Personal" sets are popular—for the beach or the garden—of size and weight have been whittled down.

**Better listening**

EASIER tuning is done by the bandspread method, a feature of many pre-war sets, now extended to the short waves. It is an electrical device which "pulls in" the station once you've located it on the dial. Flywheel and push-button tuning are both common, though the "magic-eye" device is not seen so often.

Better quality listening is the key word at Radiolympia. And for the first time—sound-proof

rooms have been installed, so that high fidelity reception can be demonstrated. Improved loud-speakers are a feature of most sets—including the built-in type. And another model can be used as a radio receiver when off duty.

**For The Deaf**

THE deaf are catered for, too. Savory and Moore show a deafaid, with an automatic volume control. And another model can be used as a radio receiver when off duty.

Car radio is being spotlighted on the R.10 Mobile and Corsor stands (Corsor show a new all-wave car set). The Motor Show is running concurrently with Radiolympia at Earls Court.

Radiogram sales are still affected by the high rate of purchase tax—two-thirds of the price. But radiograms have been radically improved since the war. Lighter pick-ups and bigger storage space are the features of the modern radiogram, with permanent or semi-permanent sapphire needles.

Fitted show a pick-up with less than one ounce needle pressure, and if you want to play your favourite Donald Peers record in a storm at sea there's a Garrard radiogram which will play happily at an angle of 90 degrees.

Less adventurous models include battery-operated record-changers and gramophone sections in pull-out drawers, to save space.

Government departments have some interesting exhibits. The Ministry of Supply show how storms are located by radio: readings from four centres will be received and plotted in public. And there is a working model of Heathrow runway, with all the navigational aids, lit by the "line and bar" approach system—you can watch a model aircraft being brought in by radar.

**Business Radio**

ANOTHER highlight of Radiolympia is the demonstration of "business radio"—equipment on V.H.F. (very high frequencies). This has become since the Atlantic City conference in 1947, which allocated wave-lengths. It's now widely used for taxis, tugs, breakdown gangs, and in all Scotland. Yard police cars

and river launches. And Marconi have a special demonstration of its use in news-gathering—so that a reporter can contact his newspaper a few minutes after the event, though he may be 20 miles from the nearest telephone.

**The future**

AND what about frequency modulation, which may be the radio of the future? HMV are showing a FM receiver which is used for listening to the experimental BBC transmissions from Wrotham—but this isn't being made in large quantities. FM is still too much in its chrysalis stage here for any prophecies. But it's notable that the Marconi walkie-talkie V.H.F. transmitter-receivers (weighing only 12lb.) can be supplied either for frequency or amplitude modulation (i.e. normal broadcasting).

Last, but not least, you can see the broadcast of two special BBC shows—Twenty Questions and Alhambra of the Air. With exports five times the pre-war level, Britain still leads the way—as Radiolympia shows.

—(London Express Service)

## It's "Teleolympia" Now!

**W**HEN the greatest television show of all time opened at Radiolympia, Britain proved again to the world that her people have lost none of their inventive genius.

Public interest in television is tremendous. More than 100,000 licences have already been taken out; the number is increasing by nearly 2,000 a week. By next year 500,000 sets will be in operation. Hundreds of families in the Midlands have been paying weekly instalments on sets for a year, anticipating the opening of the new Birmingham station.

About 100 types of sets are being shown at Radiolympia at prices from £40, including purchase tax, to a £500 unit combining television, radio, autogram, bookcase, and cocktail bar.

On the whole prices are down £10 on last year.

New ideas demonstrated include—

Portable sets not requiring an outstanding aerial.

Models which produce clear picture 100 miles from a transmitter.

Extension screens for "looking-in" from other rooms.

A device which doubles the size of the picture and projects it on a flat screen. (This may lead to 3 ft. television screens in hotels and clubs.)

Aluminised tubes allowing comfortable televiewing under normal lighting, and

**Build your own**

Five-shilling blueprints by which amateurs can build sets for £15.

One firm has stopped producing sets giving a picture anything smaller than 10 ins. by 8 ins.

Others claim the 8 ins. screen is ideal. At 54 inches the view is said to correspond to that from the back row of a cinema.

Eleven "H" aerials have been erected on the roof of Olympia.

How is radio meeting the television challenge? By concentrating on what television cannot do.

World reception will be improved by simpler tuning, and the BBC are demonstrating an interference-free system of transmission.

Hit of the show is the display of a bar of gold—apparently unguaranteed.

But the gold is thief-proof and protected by invisible rays.

Thrown out by photo-electric cells, these rays are broken when a hand is moved across the circuit and the bar is automatically whipped out of arm's reach.

It will return to view, again automatically, when the "danger" is past.

Visitors are invited to play noughts-and-crosses with a robot invented by Government officials. The machine has an infallible memory, and it is likely to win nine out of ten times.

Radar-guided model aircraft land on a miniature Heath Row, and pictures of cloud formations 40 miles away are traced on a radar screen.

—(London Express Service)

## Childbirth: A startling report



### THE CHAPMAN PINCHER COLUMN

**E**VIDENCE that hundreds of British babies die every year, and many more are maimed, because doctors are too readily interfering with the natural process of birth, was published recently by the British Medical Association.

Three startlingly significant facts have been established by research carried out at Oxford's Institute of Social Medicine:

- 1 While Britain's total infant mortality rate has steadily declined during the last 25 years, deaths due to injury at birth have increased.
- 2 The death rate from injury at birth is substantially higher among better-off families, who presumably make fuller

use of the services of specialised obstetricians than poorer people more dependent on midwives.

The use of instruments to assist difficult births has increased during recent years. Scientists IAN SUTHERLAND and W. T. RUSSELL, who prepared the report do not claim these facts prove that undue surgical interference by doctors is killing babies.

But they pointedly draw the attention of the medical profession to the indisputable evidence. And they show that mortality from injury at birth is higher still in America where the use of instruments is even more widespread.

Odd spot of the report is the fact that the "blackest" counties for general infant mortality, like Lancashire, Yorkshire and Glamorgan have some of the lowest figures for death caused by injury at birth.

Conversely, counties like Somerset, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, and Suffolk with good all-over infant mortality records, are "black spots" for injury-at-birth deaths.

The scientists seem puzzled by this anomaly. But in my view it supports their case.

Those counties with the best-equipped and best-staffed medical services should put up good all-round record through concentrated ante-natal and child-health care. But if modern efficiency encourages too much "assistance" in the maternity ward they would come off worst in deaths from injury at birth.

turalist BRIAN VESSEY-FITZGERALD opposes this.

Fifteen stone Vessey-Fitzgerald fashioned a woodpecker-sized head and beak out of wood, and tried to make the tapping noise by striking it against a tree frequented by the birds. The resulting sounds did not carry further than 30 yards. More significantly, the wooden beak made definite marks on the tree, while boughs on which woodpeckers had "tapped" were unmarked.

Woodpeckers undoubtedly peck holes in trees, but Vessey-Fitzgerald and some fellow-dissenters maintain that the apparent tapping is really vocal, being produced like other bird noises, by vibrations in the throat.

A five-minute binocular watch on a great spotted woodpecker convinced me that whatever may happen with wooden hammers, woodpeckers make their tapping mechanically with their beaks.

**Pilots on ice**

A BOFFIN, whose war-time work was devising equipments to keep high-flying pilots warm, this mo no will soon be designing portable miniature refrigerators to keep them cool. Faster-than-sound aircraft will get so hot from friction and other effects that pilots will be in danger of being cooked.

This "aerodynamic heating" may set a final limit on aircraft speeds—at about 2,500 miles an hour. Above this speed heating would be so intense that the aluminium alloys, on which the plane designers depend, would lose half their structural strength.

### Problem Ladder complex

**AMERICAN SOCIOLOGISTS**, investigating the impact of television on family life, report: "Youngsters with a set in the house average more than two hours of watching each evening and are remarkably difficult to put to bed."

**Bouncing**

**★ TO FIND OUT** if a baby's weight at birth is a guide to its future development, British mental experts have delved into the family histories of 4,000 school-children. Their discovery: in general the effect of birth weight on intelligence is nil.

**Woodpecker song**

**★ BIRD WATCHERS** are bandying words over how the woodpecker makes its rapid tapping noise, which can be heard 400 yards away. Orthodox opinion is the obvious one that it makes it by hammering its beak on wood. But evidence put forward by ne-

**★ THE STRANGE** case of the "petrified" puppy of Croydon suggests that the modern dog is as susceptible as the modern woman to that mental quirk called the "psychological complex."

Ao puppy—a ten-month-old boxer bitch—has no fear of the ladder in the garden where she lives. But the sight of a ladder in the street first scares her. Literally stiff, she makes her bolt, putting her unwilling owner after her, reports veterinary surgeon MAJOR MONTAGUE BRIDGEMAN.

"Has any fellow-practitioner met a psychological case similar to this?" he asks in the Veterinarian Record.

Before the replies roll in I will beat Beachcomber to the comment that we may now expect Hollywood's "Sol Hogwash to produce a modernised version of "The Snake Pit" featuring the wonder-dog Lassie.

—(London Express Service)

**★ In his beautifully written COUNTRY CHRONICLE** (Chapman and Hall, 9s. 6d.).

## Atom men say 'we can keep food a year'

**A**TOM research has led to a new method of preserving food—and of treating flowers, so that after several months they look as fresh as when they were picked.

It is done by subjecting the food to electron bombardment, using apparatus rather like the cyclotron used in splitting the atom. The bombardment lasts only a millionth of a second.

This irradiation sterilises all bacteria.

A report from Switzerland says that the apparatus called the capacitor—the first model for industrial use is now being built—is largely the result of work by two German scientists, Dr Arno Bresch and Dr Friedrich Lange. They fled from the Nazis in 1933 and became United States citizens.

**Old wine from now**

First trials are said to have given excellent results. Food treated by electron bombardment can be kept for months,

probably for years, under most unfavourable conditions.

After a year electronised pork, poultry and veal retained their full flavour. Grapes were as fresh after six months as if just picked.

The process, though, apparently speeded up the maturing of wine. Now, wine, it is reported, required after a few weeks the rich bouquet and flavour of years.

**Seven tons an hour**

So far the best results have been reached with wheat, flax, spices and plant extracts. Milk and dairy products were more difficult, while some foodstuffs lost colour and flavour.

Apples, nuts and eggs reacted well to irradiation of the skin and shells, after which it was possible to store them for months.

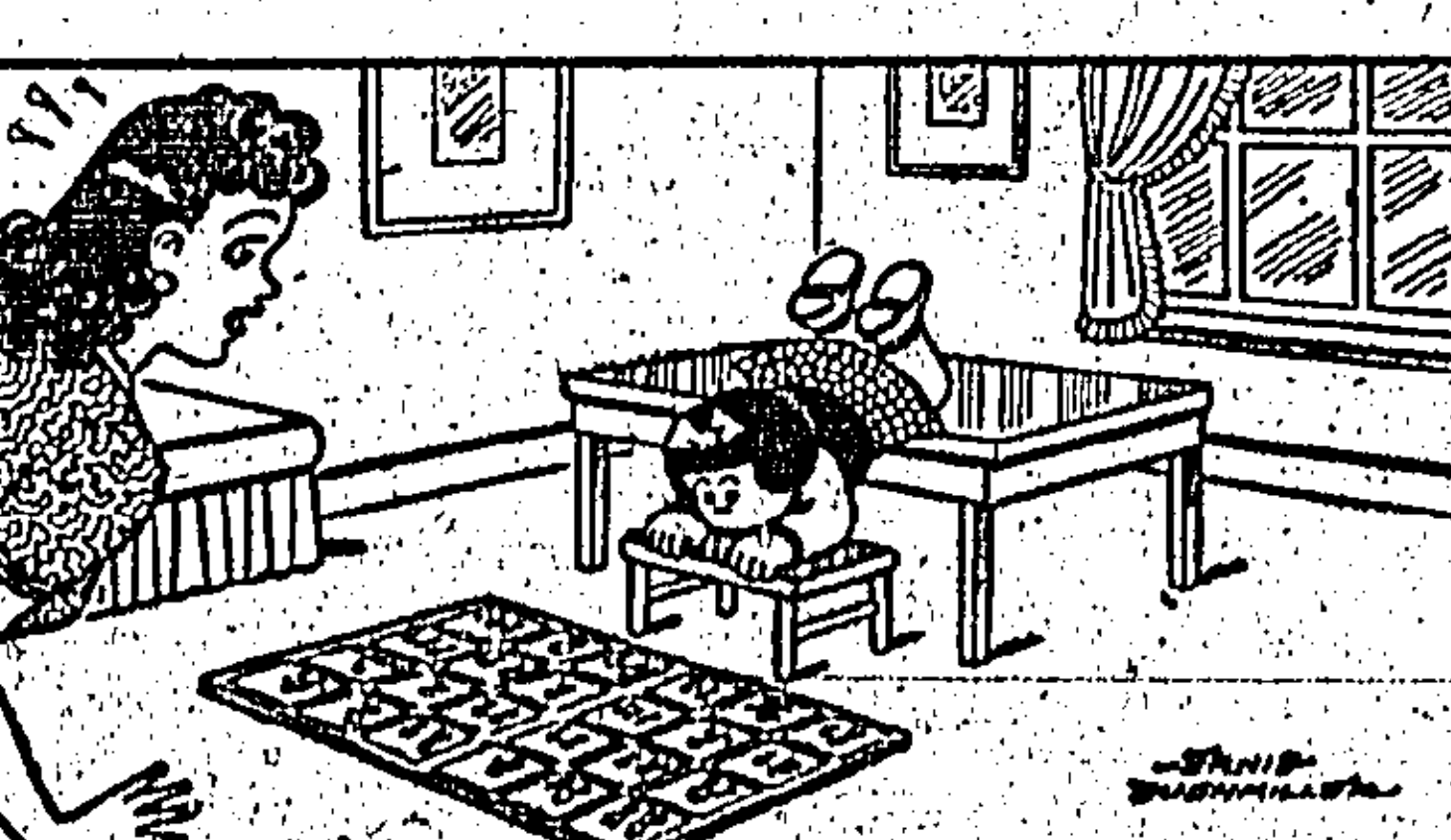
One plant now being built is expected to be able to handle seven tons of food an hour.

—(London Express Service)

### NANCY Position Is Everything



### By Ernie Bushmiller





## Behind-The-Scenes Talks On Greek War To Begin Today

Lake Success, Oct. 3.—The President of the United Nations General Assembly, General Carlos Romulo, today announced that behind-the-scenes negotiations to end the war in Greece would begin tomorrow.

Mr. Romulo said he planned to meet the Greek delegation first, then follow up on Wednesday by discussing the Balkan dispute with Greece and her three northern neighbours, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria.

It was reported also that he had arranged to meet representatives of the United States, Canada and Britain tomorrow.

Hopes for the opening new conciliation efforts in a favourable atmosphere were joined by reports from Soviet bloc members that the Athens Government had just executed a Greek trade union leader.

The Ukrainian Foreign Minister, Mr. Taras Shevchenko, and the Polish delegate, Mr. Juliusz Kaczmarek, angrily complained to the Political Committee that the action violated the Greek pledge to the United Nations that executions would be halted pending discussion on the newly-proposed amnesty law.

The Greek delegation said they did not believe the labour leader, Demosthenes Grogli, had in fact been executed and they were awaiting word from Athens.

The busy United Nations schedule produced these other developments:

## Albanians, Czechs May Break With Yugoslavia

London, Oct. 3.—Czechoslovakia and Albania, the only two Cominform States which have not denounced their mutual assistance with Yugoslavia, may do so at any moment, diplomatic observers here believed tonight.

Concurrently with the denunciation of their treaties, the East European States appear to be slowly withdrawing diplomatic staffs from Belgrade, so that severance of diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia may soon be a reality.

Once accomplished, the possibilities of further anti-Yugoslav action in the diplomatic field would be exhausted. The question would then arise whether the Soviet Union was prepared to risk bringing direct pressure to bear on Marshal Tito in the face of a potentially explosive world situation.

It is believed here that the reason why Albania has not yet denounced her treaty might be poor communications, coupled with her geographical isolation from the Cominform countries.

The Yugoslav-Albanian treaty, signed in July, 1947, is in fact generally regarded as even more moribund than were the other treaties, as Albania lost intimate economic and technical links with Yugoslavia in the Cominform split last year.

The only reason that might cause Czechoslovakia to delay her denunciation, observers thought, would be the pro-Tito feeling among the Czech Communists, if this were stronger than is known here.

Sokol Youth Movement parades in Prague last year were commented on the pro-Tito sentiments of the young Czechs.

It has also been suggested that the Czechoslovak Government has postponed bringing its new Church Control Bill before Parliament because of anti-Moscow feeling among Czechs and Slovaks.—Reuter.

## COMMUNIST NOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

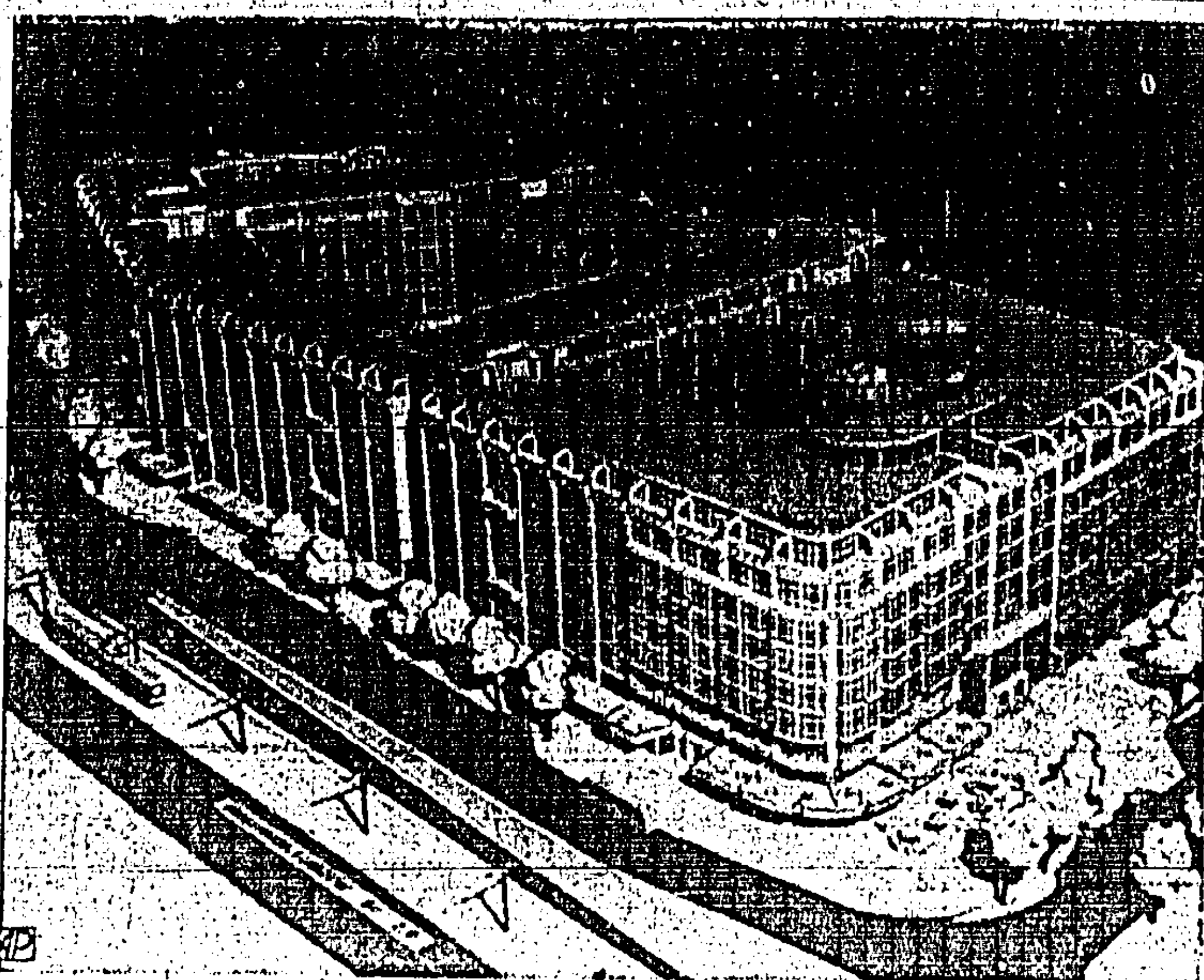
Dermot said none has been received yet by American diplomats there.—Associated Press.

**BULGARIAN ACTION**  
Sofia, Oct. 3.—Bulgaria has decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic Government in Peking and to exchange diplomatic representatives, the Bulgarian News Agency said tonight.—Reuter.

**RUMANIA ALSO**  
Bucharest, Oct. 3.—Rumania tonight recognised the Communist Chinese Government and will establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, an official communique announced.—United Press.

**The First Snow**  
London, Oct. 3.—Winter has come to Northern Sweden, Stockholm Radio reported tonight. Thick snow covers the countryside.—Reuter.

## REBUILDING IN HOLLAND



A model of the new Rotterdam Trade Centre, a seven-storey building which will house organisations which lost their property in the war bombardment. (AP Picture).

## Sir Stafford's Praise For Pakistan

### "COURAGEOUS" EFFORTS TO SOLVE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

London, Oct. 3.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said here today that he admired the courageous and efficient way in which Pakistan had tackled its most complex economic and financial problems.

Sir Stafford was speaking at a lunch in honour of Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister, given by Mr. Habib Rahimtoola, Pakistani High Commissioner to Britain.

The Chancellor declared that Britain regarded the capital development of Pakistan as an absolutely essential matter in the general world interest.

## UK Dentist Taken Off Health List

Sheffield, Oct. 3.—A National Health Service tribunal here today expelled a dentist from practice under the Government's dental scheme, after finding that he had "failed to employ a proper degree of skill and attention" in an operation.

The tribunal's report said that the dentist, Mr. Frank Bates, "had failed to provide the treatment necessary" and had issued a certificate saying that treatment was complete, when it was still unfinished.

The report recognised that he may have been ill at the time, and faced with an amount of work under the Government scheme "greatly in excess" of usual.

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## Downward Drift In Market

### Yangtze Finance Company's Meeting

At the annual general meeting of the Yangtze Finance Co., Ltd., held this morning, the chairman, Mr. G. E. Marden, spoke of the steady downward drift in the market since last winter.

Mr. Marden said: "When I last addressed you I referred to the fact that local shares stood at prices which yielded unusually satisfactory dividends. Since then the market has continued to fall, despite the fact that dividends have been well maintained and profits, generally speaking, are 'o' continue."

"It is, I think, fair to say that a sharp selling movement during last winter was initiated by non-resident holders of local shares following the striking Communist successes in North China. This selling movement was too strong and sustained for local powers of absorption and local weak holders having to sell at a loss, the market has drifted steadily downward ever since, despite sudden sharp rises which indicate latent strength without ever bringing it to fulfilment."

**UNUSUAL FEATURE**  
"An unusual feature of the early liquidation was that it proceeded from portfolios which had been held intact for generations and were unaffected by the high prices of 1947/48—it was in fact only precipitated by a fear complex born largely of political propaganda."

"It must now be accepted that there has occurred a substantial disinvestment in respect of local stocks held abroad and particularly in England."

"These portfolios, great and small, represented estates and bequests by former residents who, and whose beneficiaries had, hitherto shown their confidence in the Colony by retaining their securities. It is unlikely that there will be repurchases by the same interests and an important source of strength in the market has thus been lost—possibly for a generation," Mr. Marden said.

"The substantial use of funds in the general business of the Colony has, certainly, the time being, removed another reason of support from the Stock Exchange, while the greater return offered by the speculative bullion and currency markets has lured away funds which might otherwise have been invested in local shares."

**AVERAGE RETURN**  
"At prices ruling last week and based upon current dividends the average return given by a selection of some of the most popular local public utilities and industrials would have well exceeded 12 per cent."

"It is obvious that such a return on capital is too high to continue indefinitely and it is likely that—mere—reasonable period of freedom from unfounded rumours would bring a volume of investment capital into the market. Indeed, surprise may be felt that a substantial amount of capital has not already been attracted here by the opportunities offered."

The Directors' Report disclosed a profit for the year ending March 31, 1949, of \$693,831, to which is added the balance of \$39,095 brought forward from 1948.

This makes a total available for appropriation of \$1,046,070, which the Directors' recommendation should be dealt with as follows: to pay a dividend of six percent of the total, \$39,095; transfer to investment reserve \$500,000; carry forward, \$237,130.

## Motor Plant Has Shut-down

Detroit, Oct. 3.—The Packard Motor Car Company today announced a two-day shut-down this week and curtailment of production beginning next week because of the steel strike.—United Press.

## Radio Hongkong

**"Hong Kong Calling"**—Programme Summary: 6.02, "Great Citizens"—Robert Owen—by Honor Wyatt. A BBC Broadcast. For Schools (BBCS): 6.20, Big Bill Campbell and His Hilly Billy Band; 6.30, Cantonese by Radio—Given by Miss Leo Wei Lan & S. K. Lee (Studio); 6.55, Dornbachs Von Grezy and Orchestra; 7.00, American Letter by Allstar Cooke (London Relay); 7.10, Grand Symphony Orchestra—Lep's Suite—Conducted by Dr. Weismann; 7.30, "Down Memory Lane"—Presented by John Wood (Studio); 7.50, World News and News Analysis (London Relay); 8.15, The Green Echo—Conducted by John Wood (Studio); 8.30, "The Blue Danube"—The True Story of the Strauss Family—Conducted by John Wood (Studio); 8.50, "From the Editor's Desk"—Conducted by John Wood (Studio); 9.10, "A Century of Music"—A Survey of the Music of the 19th Century—Conducted by John Wood (Studio); 9.30, "Great Orchestras of Our Day"—A Talk by the Key Father, T. F. Ryan (Studio); 9.45, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 10.10, "The Rhythms"—Frank MacDonald (Tenn); 10.30, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 10.45, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 11.00, Radio News—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 11.15, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 11.30, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 11.45, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 12.00, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 12.15, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 12.30, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 12.45, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 1.00, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 1.15, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 1.30, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 1.45, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 2.00, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 2.15, "The Music"—Conducted by Gilbert Roberts (Studio); 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